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Cover

An Acoma Pueblo woman wearing typical dress, and silver and turquoise bracelets and beads of Indian craftsmanship.

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Guy Lamolinara, Editor

Librarian Introduces Cultural Outreach Officers At Staff Forum

In his opening statement to Library staff members who had gathered for the forum, James H. Billington emphasized the importance of reaching out to different audiences in order to build the "national constituencies that will vigorously support the institution" in the future.

The four new senior managers will shape the Library's future services to four key national constituencies—the legal community, teachers and students, the general public and scholars.

They are: Mary Kathleen Price, appointed May 10 as the law librarian; Carolyn Brown, who will take office this fall as director of education services; Irene Burnham, who has been on the job since early May as head of the new Office of Interpretive Programs (formerly the Exhibits Office); and Prosser Gifford, on board since January as director for scholarly programs.

Legal Community

Ms. Price, director of the Law Library and a professor at the University of Minnesota Law School, said she took her new job "sight unseen" after she was interviewed in Sweden by telephone. After she reports for duty on Aug. 1, she and her staff will work to develop action plans to respond to the demands of a "large and varied constituency," Ms. Price said. She mentioned these specific constituencies:

☐ **Congress.** Ms. Price said the Law Library's first priority will be to continue the work begun during the past year by Charles Doyle, acting law librarian, to improve service to Congress. She praised Doyle for his "outstanding job" in providing Congress with a "better quality, more

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Mary Kathleen Price Appointed Law Librarian

Mary Kathleen Price, director of the Law Library and professor of law at the University of Minnesota Law School, has been appointed Law Librarian, James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, announced May 10. Ms. Price will report to her new position this summer.

The Law Library of the Library of Congress is responsible for providing reference and research services in foreign law for Congress and in foreign and international law for executive branch agencies. In addition, the Law Library provides reference and reader services to the public in American and foreign law. The holdings include U.S. Federal and state legal collections as well as materials from all foreign countries and all legal systems.

Ms. Price, who has been at the University of Minnesota since July 1980, divides her time between management of the law library there—which includes responsibility for collections development, acquisitions, budget, personnel, long-range planning and liaison with other university libraries—and the law school, where she has conducted research in or taught criminal law, biomedical ethics, informatics, and legal writing and reference. She has also taught courses in legal reference at the library schools of the universities of Minnesota and Illinois. She was a visiting professor at the University of Uppsala in Sweden, where she offered an introductory course in U.S. law, in 1987 and again this spring. At the University of Minnesota, she was the acting assistant vice president for academic affairs in 1985–86, has sat on or chaired numerous university and law school committees and served on the Faculty Consultative Committee (Steering Committee to the University Senate).

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The Role of the American Folklife Center: Preserving and Presenting the Nation's Traditional Culture

By James Hardin

In the characteristic way of this political city, creation of the American Folklife Center in 1976 resulted from intense lobbying by a number of dedicated individuals who walked the halls of Congress on behalf of their cause. Chief among them was a professor of folklore, a labor historian and an ex-shipwright, Archie Green. Mr. Green is a well-known figure in American folklore circles, an impassioned and articulate spokesman for American labor and the common man who speaks of the collections of folklife materials at the Library of Congress as a powerful force for cultural pluralism in this country.

Among those to be won to the cause of the Folklife Center was the since-deceased Nancy Hanks, then chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts and a respected figure in Congress and the arts community. Working with Ms. Hanks at the time was the Folklife Center's current director, Alan Jabbour, who had left the position of head of the Archive of Folk Song at the Library to set up the Folk Arts Program at the Endowment.

During the congressional hearings, one question that arose was where the Center should be located (today Washington offers more facilities for folklore research and employs more folklorists than any other city). At first the answer seemed to be the Smithsonian Institution, that splendidly American mix of scholarship and circus. (To this day the Center is sometimes confused with the Smithsonian's Office of Folklife Programs, the separate office that stages the annual Festival of American Folklife on the National Mall.) When the Smithsonian declined to take on the new Center, the Library was another logical site because of its important collection of folklife materials, begun in 1928 as the Archive of American Folk-Song.

Folklife Specialist David Taylor (left) with commercial shrimp fisherman Capt. Eddie Baker, at Mayport, Fla., in front of Baker's boat, Miss Alice. Photo courtesy of Florida Publishing Co.

From Small Beginnings . . .

At the Library, the Center started small: Alan Jabbour returned as director, and he asked Carl Fleischhauer to join him in the new enterprise. The two had worked together in West Virginia on the Hammons Family Project for the Archive, and Mr. Fleischhauer was then working for the public TV station at West Virginia University. Ray Dockstader, longtime aide to Sen. Mike Mansfield came on board as deputy director. The congressional legislation places the Center under the general supervision of the Librarian of Congress and under the direction of a Board of Trustees. The board consists of a body of private citizens appointed by the leadership of Congress: Federal officials appointed by the president and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; the chairmen of the Arts and Humanities endowments; as well as the Librarian of Congress and the director of the Center. With its own budget and Board of Trustees, a separate authorization and a mandate unlike any department or division, the Center's relation to the Library seemed initially like that of the Jesuits to the world: in it, but not of it.

What Is Folklore?

Folklore itself has had an ambiguous place in American academia and is regarded with puzzlement by

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On April 19, the Lynn Morris Band, from Winchester, Va., opened the Folklife Center's 1990 Neptune Plaza Concert Series. Photo by Jim Higgins

Folklife *(Cont. from p. 203)*
many people. What constitutes folklore in America's so-called classless society? In the 19th century, both ethnographers and the Federal government were interested in the vanishing culture and song of Indians. March 15 was the 100th anniversary of the first field recordings ever made: Jesse Walter Fewkes's recording of Passamaquoddy Chief Noel Josephs (see Judith A. Gray, "Documenting Native America with Sound Recordings," *Folklife Center News*, vol. XII, no. 2, p. 4). The Folklife Center is especially proud of its Federal Cylinder Project, which has preserved and documented these early recordings and returned tape copies of them to the tribes in which they were made.

More recently, folklore has been associated with minorities, country life, regional and ethnic studies, and "old-timey" ways. Some scholars regard it as deserving only a very small place in the study of literature or anthropology. Folklorists themselves may be viewed as guitar-twanging hippies in work boots. At age 100, the venerable and distinguished American Folklore Society is still struggling with its image.

But with the general acceptance of the term folklife, old stereotypes have been giving way to the concept that a shared traditional culture touches everyone. Anyone can be an expressive participant in one or more of the various social groups of family, occupation, community and belief. While individual items of folklife like jokes, songs and quilts initially seem disparate (and perhaps trivial), they are all products of the same dynamic process that produces a multiplicity of cultural expressions—a process that is deeply significant in American life and worthy of examination.

Today graduate programs in folklife studies are offered at universities throughout the country, notably the University of Pennsylvania, Indiana University, the University of North Carolina, the University of Texas and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Nearly every state employs a folklorist to direct the preservation and presentation of its folk culture, and the very idea of culture has expanded beyond the boundaries of high art (ballet, opera and symphony orchestra—all European imports) to include the traditions of our daily lives: the food we eat, the songs we sing, the things we make and the stories we tell. To the extent that the Folklife Center is a center, there is a great deal of activity for it to be the center of.

At the Library in 1928, the Archive of American Folk-Song was conceived by Carl Engel, who envisioned a "chair" of American folksong in the Music Division and raised private money to fund it. Robert W. Gordon, the first head, had already collected an impressive body of material when he agreed to serve (part of his grand attempt to collect all of America's folksongs). Imbued with a sense of scholarly independence, he spent much of his time on the road, sometimes declined to keep Library officials informed as to his whereabouts, and in other ways cultivated a reputation as an inspired curmudgeon.

When the private money ran out in 1933, no position on the Library's payroll was found for him. The work of the Archive was quickly picked up by its head, John A. Lomax, and Alan Lomax followed close in his father's footsteps. (Alan's sister, Bess Lomax Hawes, is director of the Folk Arts Program at the National Endowment for the Arts and represents that agency on the Center's Board of Trustees.)

Over the years the Archive has become a great national resource, a gathering of ethnographic materials, ephemera, manuscripts, recordings and photographs. It played a prominent role in the so-called folk music revival—the discovery of traditional music by middle-class urban musicians that began in the late 1930s and peaked in the '60s. During this period, translucent red vinyl LPs on the "LC label" introduced many students, scholars and popular entertainers to the Archive's rich treasure of American folk music.

In 1978 the Folklife Center assumed control from the Music Division of the Archive of Folk-Song. The name was changed in 1981 to Archive of Folk Culture to better reflect the scope of its now international collections in music and other forms of folklife.

Recently the Center has reorganized administratively according to function: programs, acquisitions, processing, reference, publications and public events. These six units represent the course of activities and materials as they are developed and carried out in field projects, processed into the collections, used to answer questions and made into products for public distribution. The name Archive of Folk Culture has been retained but refers to the collections of material rather than to an administrative unit.

A Broad Congressional Mandate

The congressional mandate creating the American Folklife Center is broad: "to preserve and present American folklife." Staff and resources with which to accomplish that great task are modest, about $1 million a year—less than the budgets for some state humanities councils. Given its broad mandate and limited resources, what does the American Folklife Center do?

One thinks first of the more visible aspects of its mission, such as the concerts on Neptune Plaza (a great place to munch a hot dog on a warm afternoon and listen to unusual or comfortingly familiar music). But behind the program lies more than the wish to provide pleasant entertainment for the public and Library staff.

In many ways the concerts are symbolic, emphasizing the fundamental value of American cultural diversity and the freedom to express who we are. The range of music reflects the collections in the building behind. Just as the Stradivarius instruments donated to the Library by Gertrude Clark Whittall are to be played (as she herself specified), so likewise the music of many peoples housed in the Folk Archive collections comes alive in the concerts on the plaza. In turn they are recorded for the Archive and for later radio broadcast. Program notes are prepared and distributed, so that the experience becomes educational as well as entertaining.

Seated on the steps of the Library, the audience faces the Capitol, that house of all the states and regions of the nation. The congressional offices receive notices of the concerts, and the members from the performers' states are invited to attend.

Likewise, the Folklife Center's workshops and presentations in the Whittall Pavilion and the Mumford Room are designed to reflect the many activities that make up the fabric of folklife. Each program serves a particular interest or group (the recent quilt and hair-braiding workshops had their respective constituencies), but the sum of all the programs creates a composite image of the range of shared expressive life.

It is this same goal of presenting American folklife (from the Folklife Center's legislation) that informs the editorial policy of *Folklife Annual*, the Center's four-year-old series presenting the work of folklorists and other American cultural specialists to a wide audience. Anyone reading the more than 50 essays now in print would begin to understand the complex subject of American folklife and see why it stirs strong feelings among professional and amateur folklorists and aficionados.

It is no coincidence that folklore studies began in the 19th century at about the same time as the beginning of the industrial age and the breakdown of traditional society. Folklorists do not advocate a return to some romantic past but point to the evolving and continuing tendency for socialization and creative expression as a counterbalance to mass culture, mechanization, and feelings of detachment, purposelessness and triviality.

Given its limited size, the Center necessarily aspires to serve as a catalyst, a national center for other folklife programs, many of which have sprung up in recent years.

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The Folklife Center conducted a briefing to explain programs to Congress members, such as Rep. Lindy Boggs of Louisiana (left), with Center director Alan Jabbour and Bess Lomax Hawes, director of the Folk Arts Program at the National Endowment for the Arts.

Session of the Folklife Center's May 16–19 conference on Cultural Conservation; participants were (from left): Dale Rosengarten, curator of an exhibit at the McKissick Museum on basketry of the South Carolina low country; John Michael Vlach, folklorist, African American folk art specialist; Mary Hufford, folklife specialist at the Center and coordinator of the conference; Mary Foreman Jackson, president of the Mount Pleasant Basketweavers Association (whose baskets are shown); and Barry Bergey, senior folk arts specialist, National Endowment for the Arts. Photo by Reid Baker

Folklife *(Cont. from p. 205)*

There are about 1,500 members of the American Folklore Society, which is made up of both public sector folklorists (those employed by local, state and Federal governments) and university-affiliated folklorists. It is a friendly community, more supportive than competitive, and most of its members are known to one another.

Many of the leaders of the society have served on the Center's Board of Trustees, and Center director Alan Jabbour was a president of the society. The Rolodexes of the folklife specialists at the Center are fat with the names and addresses of colleagues around the country, and the specialists are on the phone regularly to provide technical assistance on a range of matters, from advice on how to get funding for a project to what equipment is available from the Center's loan program.

Folklife Annual helps sustain this professional network by providing a venue appropriate to the presentation of folklife scholarship and particularly material culture studies, one with graphic resources unavailable to typical academic periodicals. The Center's quarterly newsletter, *Folklife Center News*, is mailed to about 8,000 people and institutions around the county (about 500 copies are mailed overseas), and it presents features on folklife subjects and news of Center activities, special projects, conferences, acquisitions and publications.

"Doing Folklore"

"Doing" folklore means doing fieldwork, and in conducting its field projects the Center follows the tradition of the Archive's first head, Robert Gordon—with a major difference. Gordon was guided by his own grand scheme; the Folklife Center must very often respond to requests for help from state and local community groups and organizations, and work cooperatively with them. Five other agencies were involved in a 1985 cultural survey in the Mormon community of Grouse Creek, Utah; and a university, three separate agencies and other community groups participated with the Center in the 1987 Lowell Folklife Project in Massachusetts. For its part, the Center is interested in proposals and requests for help that allow it to conduct research in new areas of the country, test new approaches and technical innovations and grapple with theoretical issues.

Proper fieldwork is a three-part job: preparation at the start and the processing of material at the end are as important and time-consuming as the interviewing and other documentation that are at the heart. The Center's folklife specialists must be jacks- and jills-of-all-trades: they prepare budgets, write contracts, hire photographers and folklorists, make travel arrangements, research regional history and special subjects and operate sound recording and other documentary equipment. They must be part investigative reporter, part psychologist and part door-to-door salesperson. They must win the confidence of strangers, and quickly recognize the valuable informant.

Imagine how a housewife in Pueblo, Colo., would feel if she received a call from someone who identified himself as a folklorist from the Library of Congress who wanted to talk about the tradition of table decoration at her local church. Folklife specialist David Taylor made just such a call recently on a fieldwork assignment for the Center's Italian-Americans in the West Project, currently under way as part of the Library's celebration of the Columbus Quincentenary, a project that will result in a book and major exhibition. David has directed a team of folklorists on several visits to California and will be in Utah and

Colorado during the spring and summer.

Although it is often necessary to break through the natural suspicion of one's informants, a fieldworker is also in danger of being smothered in the warmth of their hospitality. What could be more flattering (we humbly ask ourselves) than having an official from the Library take an interest in your day-to-day life, in thinking it important enough to record and photograph? Mr. Taylor rarely escapes an interview without being fed an immense meal—foodways, after all, are one of the folklorist's areas of interest

On returning to the Library, all the material gathered must be processed, photographs reviewed and assigned numbers, fieldnotes organized and indexed and letters of thanks written to informants. The most successful scholarly investigative projects require years of dedicated work, of course, and hovering over all of the Center's many field projects is the question of whether it is possible in the few months allowed by slim budgets and other competing tasks to do first-rate and meaningful field research on a subject as complex as the expressive culture of a people.

The Center's own field projects add to the Folk Archive collections, but it also is busy acquiring the collections of others. In the past few years, the Center has received American English dialect recordings; oral histories from Arkansas; recordings, films and manuscripts from the South Seas; "Indians for Indians Hour" radio programs; tape recordings of music from French Guiana; and cowboy songs.

A Center of Many Missions

Expressed in simplest terms, the work of the Library of Congress is similar to the mandate of the Folklife Center, "to preserve and present," and a large part of presenting is in providing answers to questions, whether directly or by referring a researcher elsewhere. Each month, the Center provides detailed answers to 50 to 100 reference letters (and answers with publications and form letters an additional 600 routine requests); it welcomes 100 or so readers to its Folklife Reading Room in the northeast corner of the Jefferson Building; and it deals with 300 to 400 telephone requests.

Margaret Fahnestock Lewis describes a sequence of film footage (on video) from the Fahnestock South Sea Collection to Folk Archive Fellow James McKee (center) and the Center's Reference Librarian, Gerald Parsons. Photo by Carl Fleischhauer.

A few examples: In January 1981, to welcome the American hostages home from Iran, trees along the streets blossomed with yellow ribbons, and the Center's phones rang continually with questions about the provenance of such a tradition; actor Sam Waterston has done research at the Center to learn how Abraham Lincoln might have sounded, in preparing for his television role as the president; a staffer from the Department of Agriculture wanted information on "songs about growing marijuana in the national forests"; and a man from Florida wrote to ask if the Center had a recording of a nightingale, because he always wanted to hear one.

The American Folklife Center carries out its many missions with a staff of 15 permanent employees and a miscellaneous assortment of interns, volunteers and contract workers. Alan Jabbour, Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Culture, and the Center's folklife specialists have traveled to nearly every state and region to attend meetings, speak at conferences and consult with local folklorists and historical and cultural preservation specialists.

The Center has mounted exhibitions on Georgia folk art, Chicago folklife and the American cowboy. It has held workshops on paper cutting, easter egg decoration, basketmaking, harmonica playing, and quilting; and lectures on Halloween, British folk drama and Jewish holiday customs. Its popular annual list of best folk recordings has been helping librarians and small record companies since 1984.

As the Center carries out its many missions, it is guided by the essential mandate of its legislation: "to preserve and present American Folklife."

The author acknowledges contributions to this article by Peter T. Bartis, Joseph C. Hickerson, Alan Jabbour, David A. Taylor and Gerald Parsons.

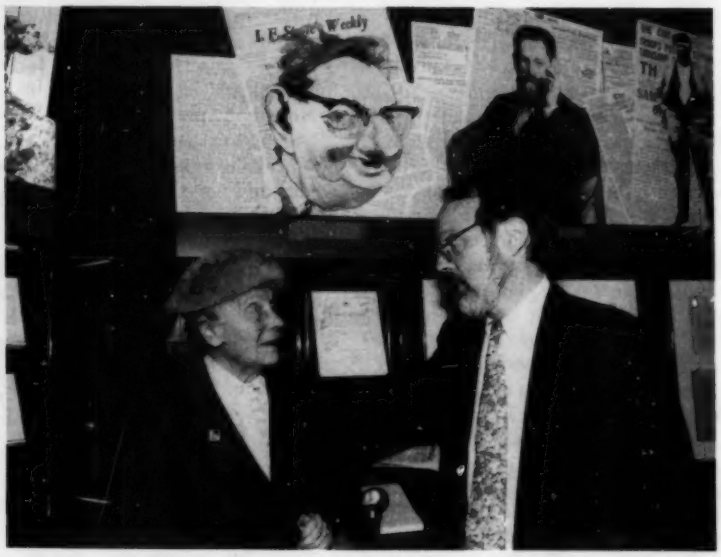
"American Journalist" Exhibition Opens with ASNE Reception

A gala reception for the American Society of Newspaper Editors opened the Library's major 1990 exhibition, "The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press," in early April.

Attending the reception, in addition to newspaper editors from across the country, were James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, and other Library officials; the chairman and president of the Gannett Foundation, which funded the exhibition; members of Congress; Library staff who assisted with the exhibition; and the curatorial team which was responsible for organizing the exhibit.

"The American Journalist" will be on view in the Library's Madison Building until Aug. 12. Plans are being made for a scaled-down version of the exhibition to travel to other sites around the country.

Al Neuharth, chairman of the Gannett Foundation, and Librarian of Congress James H. Billington in front of a portion of the exhibition showing the tools of the journalist's trade.



Esther M. Stone, widow of I. F. Stone, and Loren Ghiglione, outgoing president of ASNE and the guest curator of the exhibition, discuss the show in front of the section devoted to one of the "crusader" journalists, I. F. Stone.

Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Bill Mauldin with his sculpture of a cavalry sergeant shooting his disabled jeep.

House Panel Considers Copyright Protection For Architectural Works

Five witnesses, including Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman and the acting commissioner of the Patent and Trademark Office, supported copyright protection for architectural works at a March 14 House hearing.

The hearing before the House Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property and the Administration of Justice considered two bills introduced by subcommittee chairman Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.).

The first, H.R. 3990, the Architectural Works Copyright Protection Act of 1990, would amend the Copyright Act by creating a new category of protectable subject matter, "architectural works." The bill defines these works as "the design of a building or other three-dimensional structure, as embodied in that building or structure." Mr. Oman said the Copyright Office supports the bill, "but has an open mind regarding improvements" to it.

The second bill, H.R. 3991, is the Unique Architectural Structures Act of 1990. It would amend the current definition of "useful article" to exclude "one-of-a-kind buildings and other three-dimensional structures . . . that possess . . . unique artistic character." Mr. Oman said, "We do not support H.R. 3991 because we believe it fails to place U.S. law unequivocally in compliance with our Berne obligations."

Article 2 (1) of the Berne Convention requires protection for works of architecture—the built design of a three-dimensional structure serving a utilitarian purpose. The purpose of the bills is to make U.S. law comply with the Berne Convention. H.R. 3990 would accomplish this, Mr. Oman said.

General counsel Dorothy Schrader and policy planning adviser William Patry also represented the Copyright Office at the hearing.

☐ **Neil Sheehan Gives John Paul Vann Papers to the Library:** "In this war without heroes, this man had been the one compelling figure," wrote Neil Sheehan of soldier John Paul Vann. "By an obsession, by an unyielding dedication to the war, he had come to personify the American endeavor in Vietnam. He had exemplified it in his illusions, in his good intentions gone awry, in his pride, in his will to win."

John Paul Vann is the central figure of Sheehan's 1988 Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam.*

Sixteen years in the making, the first draft of the book was completed in 1986 and the book was published two years later.

Some of Sheehan's research and writing were done at the Library of Congress; from 1980 to 1988 he had a study desk at the Library, and his book acknowledges the assistance he received from a number of Library staff members.

John Vann's papers were the primary source of written material for Sheehan's book. They had been turned over to him by Vann's family when they were shipped back from Vietnam. Sheehan supplemented Vann's papers with other materials he had gathered during the course of his research. All of these materials, occupying approximately 25 file drawers, comprise the John Paul Vann papers that are now in the custody of the Library's Manuscript Division.

Besides the Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction, *A Bright Shining Lie* won the National Book Award, the Columbia Journalism Award, a Robert F. Kennedy Book Award, a Sidney Hillman Award and a special achievement award from the Vietnam Veterans of America, among others.

☐ **ACCESS on the Way:** The May 23 meeting of the Online Users Group was treated to the first formal presentation of ACCESS, the new touch screen interface to the MUMS and SCORPIO databases. Developed by ITS in concert with the Automation Planning and Liaison Office and reference librarians from General Reading Rooms, Prints and Photographs, and Science and Technology, the new program is designed to make it much easier for readers to use the Library's automated databases by simply touching the screen rather than keying in commands. Although it will be somewhat limited in its first phase, providing access only to books by author, title, subject, and LCCN or ISBN number, the program will eventually expand to cover additional files.

Testing of the new system will begin immediately for Library staff. The current goal, according to Maryle Ashley of ITS, is to get any bugs out of the system by January 1991 so that ACCESS can be in place in the Main Reading Room when it reopens.

☐ **Catalog of Television Programs:** A new Library publication, *3 Decades of Television: A Catalog of Television Programs Acquired by the Library of Congress 1949–1979,* has recently been published. Compiled by Sarah Rouse and Katharine Loughney of MBRS, the catalog includes information on more than 14,000 television programs collected by the Library. They are arranged

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Price *(Cont. from p. 202)*

Before going to the University of Minnesota, Ms. Price was law librarian and professor of law at Duke University for five years. From 1973 to 1975, she was in private practice of civil law with the firm of Ross & Hardies in Chicago. Her previous library experience includes positions at the University of Alabama, where she worked in cataloging, acquisitions and government documents, and at the University of Illinois, where she served as head of public services. Ms. Price earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Florida, a master's degree in library science from Florida State University (1967) and a J.D. degree from the University of Illinois Law School (1973). She is a member of the Illinois Bar and a former president of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL).

Ms. Price's other professional interests include the development of Chinese law libraries (which she has pursued in cooperation with a committee of Chinese librarians under the auspices of the Ford and Luce foundations), service as chair of the AALL National Legal Resources Committee (NLRC) and chairing a workshop for the Library of Congress's Management and Planning Committee in 1988, which brought together Library of Congress technical processing and Law Library staff. She was instrumental in securing a Research Libraries Group Inc. grant to complete the development of Class K for law materials, a project she initiated with the NLRC.

Mary Kathleen Price, the new law librarian; Ms. Price has been at the University of Minnesota since July 1980.

Around LC *(Cont. from p. 209)*

alphabetically by title, with 10 data elements for each entry: title; copyright statement; production company and date; telecast data; physical characteristics of the Library's copy; shelf number/storage location; summary, cast and credits; fiction/nonfiction designator; format descriptor; and content descriptors.

The book also includes a breakdown of all of the programs by the 41 subject and genre terms (content descriptors). For example, under the term "Adventure" can be found, alphabetically by series and/or program name, all of the television programs that are classified as "adventures," from "Adventure at Scott Island" to "Zorro." The 688-page hardbound book can be purchased by mail from the Government Printing Office (stock # 030-000-00185-1), or in person from the Library's Gift Shops for $51.

☐ **A Gap Is Filled:** The Rare Book and Special Collections Division has recently purchased a replacement copy of Henry Bibb's *Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Henry Bibb, An American Slave,* which has long been missing from the general collections. Published by Bibb in New York in 1849, the book is one of the three or four most important slave autobiographies of the 19th century, according to American history specialist Jim Gilreath.

The replacement copy of Bibb's autobiography will be assigned to the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

☐ **Back to Press for *Respectfully Quoted*:** The continuing popularity of the Congressional Research Service's quotation book has sent it back to the printer for a *second* reprint. This time, 10,000 copies have been ordered (first printing was 2,000 copies; first reprint was 5,000).

Respectfully Quoted has also been selected by *Library Journal* as one of the thirty best reference books of the year. "At long last a compilation of quotations assembled not by scholars but by librarians involved in the day-to-day activity of quotation verification," said *LJ* in its April 15 issue.

—Helen Dalrymple

FLICC Holds 7th Annual Forum on Federal Information Policies

The seventh annual Forum on Federal Information Policies sponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) was held at the Library of Congress on March 21.

An audience of 200 crowded into the Library's Mumford Room to hear D. Allan Bromley, science adviser to the president, and others address the theme of "Access Is the Key," providing an update on the latest legislative, executive, and local initiatives that determine policy affecting citizen access to Federal information resources.

In his presentation "Managing Scientific and Technical Information in the 1990s," Mr. Bromley described the information explosion as an "electronic Tower of Babel." He stated that databases in the earth sciences alone already contain about 100 trillion letters or bytes, or 100 terabytes, of information—over 10 times as much data as in the entire Library of Congress. Yet such figures are expected to increase to 5,300 terabytes of scientific and technical information (STI) to be sent by space-based systems to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration by 1998.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation, gave the keynote address on "The Changing Information Landscape: Opportunities for Better Management." He expressed the hope that the work of his Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation and his introduction of S. 1742, the Federal Information Resources Management Act, would help change the "mind-set."

Separate panels discussed government information issues and the views of the information community.

Other speakers included: Mary Berghaus Levering, acting executive director of FLICC and organizer of the first FLICC forum in 1984; Donald Curran, acting Associate Librarian for Constituent Services; Lee Edwards, vice chair of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), on the Panel on Government Information Issues; Prudence Adler, Federal relations officer for the Association of Research Libraries, on "Future Trends in Government Information Issues"; Charles McClure, professor at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, New York, on "The Future of the Depository Library Program: Issues and Options"; Brian Land, executive director of the Ontario Legislative Library, Toronto, on "Access to Government Information: the Canadian Perspective"; David Bender, executive director of the Special Libraries Association, on Views of the Community panel; Dr. Gene A. Kallenberg, physician, George Washington University Medical Center, Washington, D.C., on "The Medical Community's Views on Open Access"; Elliot L. Shelkrot, president and director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, on "Public Needs for Federal Information"; James Nelson, state Librarian of Kentucky, on "The States' Views of Access Issues"; Scott Kostenbauder, manager of Information Resources at IBM Corporation, on "What Industry Expects from Federal Information Providers"; and Deanna Marcum, dean of the School of Library and Information Science at Catholic University of America, on "Information Science and Changing Needs."

A summary of the forum proceedings will be available from FLICC.

Library of Congress Folk Archive Finding Aid

A new finding aid has been issued by the Archive of Folk Culture. Copies of *Radio-Related Field Recordings and Broadcasts Involving Archive of Folk Culture Collections, Personnel and Radio Projects: Recordings in the Archive of Folk Culture Through 1986* are available upon request from the Archive of Folk Culture, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Hungarian Folklore Troupe To Perform at Library

A Hungarian folklore ensemble based in New Jersey will perform traditional dance and music from Hungary and Hungarian Transylvania on June 21, 1990, in the third event of the Neptune Plaza Concert Series. Called Eletfa (Ail-et-faw), the group consists of both Hungarians and Hungarian-Americans, who throughout their childhoods were exposed to Hungarian culture and taught to respect and preserve it.

The concert, sponsored by the Library's American Folklife Center, will begin at noon and end at 1:30 p.m. on the Jefferson Building's Neptune Plaza. It is open to the public and free of charge. In case of rain the concert will be held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building, LM 649. The program will be broadcast in the Washington area on Dick Spottswood's 11 a.m. show, Sunday, July 1, WAMU 88.5 FM.

These young performers are members of Eletfa, a Hungarian folklore troupe scheduled to play at Neptune Plaza.

Young Readers Help Library Launch "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader"

ALA President Patricia Burger, *Parade* magazine editor Walter Anderson, Leonard Press of Kentucky Educational Television and Librarian of Congress James H. Billington found themselves in the midst of 80 fourth graders waiting for the premiere showing on April 25 of "Readtogether," a series of television announcements that encourage children and parents to read together. The series was produced by Kentucky Educational Television. The event was a kickoff program for the "1991—Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign sponsored by the Center for the Book.

Walter Anderson (from left), Patricia Burger and Dr. Billington await the premiere of a series of "Readtogether" TV announcements.

Scourby Awards Honor Talking Book Narrators

The fourth annual Alexander Scourby Narration of the Year awards ceremony was held by the American Foundation for the Blind (AFB) on April 26 at the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts, Lincoln Center, New York City.

The awards recognize exceptional work by the narrators of talking books. Nominees in the categories of fiction, nonfiction and children's literature were selected by the general talking book readership. A blue-ribbon panel of talking book readers selected the winners.

Actress Laura Giannarelli, winner in the children's literature category, has narrated more than 150 titles at the Washington studios of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at the Library of Congress.

Roy K. Avers, recipient of the fiction award, has recorded nearly 500 books for the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky.

Nonfiction award-winner John Stratton, a veteran actor of the New York stage, has recorded 371 books at AFB's New York City studios.

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, participated in the ceremony.

New State Centers for the Book Approved In Montana, Nebraska and New Mexico

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, announced on April 23 the approval of proposals from Montana, Nebraska and New Jersey to establish book centers affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. This brings the total number of state centers established since 1984 to 23.

Each state center works in cooperation with the Library to promote books, reading and libraries, and the state's literary and intellectual heritage.

The Montana center will be at the State Library in Helena with satellite centers at the Lewis & Clark Library in Helena, the Public Library in Great Falls, the Parmly Billings Library in Billings and Flathead County Library in Kalispell.

The Nebraska center will be chaired by Dick Allen of the state Library Commission; its information center will be in the Heritage Room in the City Libraries in Lincoln.

The New Jersey center will be at the State Library in Trenton.

State centers plan and fund their own projects, drawing on help from the state's "community of the book"—from authors and readers to prominent citizens and public officials who serve as honorary advisers. In promoting a state's book and literary culture, the centers often use national promotion themes from the Library of Congress such as 1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader, Read More About It, Books Make a Difference and National Book Week. State centers also occasionally host Library of Congress events and traveling exhibitions.

When its application is approved, a state center is granted affiliate status with the Center for the Book in the Library for three years. Renewals are for three-year periods.

The Center for the Book in the

Library was established in 1977 to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries. The programs of the center and its state affiliates are supported by tax-deductible contributions from corporations and individuals. For information write to John Y. Cole, director, Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Experts Meet in Dublin To Discuss Audio Library Services to the Blind

A century ago Edison introduced audio technology to the world when he recorded the human voice. Today, some 47 million blind people around the world rely on this medium for access to the printed word.

Representatives from four major organizations met April 2-4 in Dublin at the National Council for the Blind of Ireland to address the audio library needs of blind people.

The meeting provided an opportunity for the exchange of information on existing and emerging technologies. Participants reached the consensus that it would be financially and technologically beneficial to work together to improve current systems and take advantage of new advances that may be adaptable to the production of audio books and magazines.

As a first step, the Royal National Institute for the Blind, United Kingdom, and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, agreed to a full exchange of technical information. A structure to facilitate interchange and to keep blind users and the librarians who serve them involved was also agreed upon.

Present at the meeting were: Ian Bruce, director-general, Royal National Institute for the Blind, U.K.; Frank Kurt Cylke, director, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress; Euclid Herie, managing director, Canadian National Institute for the Blind; Desmond Kenny, chief executive officer, National Council for the Blind of Ireland; and senior technical support staff from the four agencies.

Library of Congress Receives Second Grant For Washingtoniana II

The Library of Congress has received a grant of $391,526 from the Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation to continue the Washingtoniana II project in the Prints and Photographs Division. The project will survey, catalog and preserve approximately 40,000 architectural materials and support the publishing of *Washingtoniana II: A Guide to the Architecture, Design and Engineering Collections of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.*

The project, begun last year under the initial funding from the Cafritz Foundation, has already resulted in a preliminary survey of the work of 222 architects or architectural firms whose drawings, blueprints, presentation watercolors and related materials are in the Library. These materials will be made available to architectural historians, researchers and the general public at the conclusion of the project.

(Cont. on p. 215)

Imre Jármy (fourth from left), assistant chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, accepts tapes from Daughters of Penelope delegation; Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Archive of Folk Culture (third from left), and Judith Austin (fifth from left) joined in welcoming the delegation.

Library Receives Greek Oral History Tapes

Members of the Daughters of Penelope, in Washington for their biennial congressional banquet and national conference, visited the Library of Congress on March 19 to give a collection of audiocassettes documenting Greek migration to North America; written documentation accompanies the tapes.

The Penelopean Foundation, the group's educational and philanthropic division, originated the oral history project, distributing questionnaires in 1987, and to date has gathered 75 histories from subjects throughout the United States and Canada.

Forum *(Cont. from p. 202)*
coordinated product and more timely service."

☐ **Research Libraries.** These constituents are looking to the Law Library to train the next generation of civil law librarians and to recruit foreign law specialists, she said. Research libraries also are anxious for the Law Library to provide access to a number of foreign law databases.

☐ **Law Profession.** Ms. Price said that lawyers value the services the Law Library can provide; local lawyers and law students use its reading room extensively. She said one of the options being considered in order to continue to provide quality service to the local legal community is to discuss with the District of Columbia Bar and area law schools the possibility of soliciting their help to support reading room services, including purchase of current materials.

Teachers and Students

Carolyn Brown, associate dean for the humanities at Howard University, said her major initial task will be to define what the Library's new education services office can do to "assist the nation in its education enterprise." One approach will be to identify the existing educational initiatives, such as the Educator's Institute and the American Memory project, and to "maximize their usefulness to the educational community" at all levels. Another will be to canvass members of the education community to get their ideas about how the Library can best serve them.

Interpreting the Collections

Ms. Burnham said her experience has prepared her for the job of sharing the Library's resources. Her career began with the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) during the 1970s. NEH was experimenting with several projects to bring the humanities to the out-of-school public, and she worked with universities and museums in this endeavor. "It was a good time to work for NEH, and I think this is a good time to work for the Library," she said. "I think the Library is all about opening itself up to the public and making its rich resources available." She comes to the Library from the Afro-American Historical and Cultural Museum in Philadelphia, where she directed exhibits and fund development.

"I come to the Library wanting everything I think the Library of Congress wants for public outreach," Burnham said. "I think exhibits and interpretive programs can be a very important part of how we make people aware, not only of what the Library has, but of the fact that it's theirs."

Scholarly Community

As director for scholarly programs, Prosser Gifford briefly discussed six endeavors he has been involved with in the Office of Scholarly Programs:

☐ **The Council of Scholars.** Consisting of 24 noted scholars from across the country, the council is considering the possible creation of advisory groups for the area reading rooms in the "reorganized" Thomas Jefferson Building after it reopens. The council also may create an outside advisory group to work with the Special Projects Team on the proposed library of science and technology.

☐ **Poetry and Literature Program.** Mr. Gifford said he will supervise selection of the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library as well as the programs "run very ably" by Nancy Galbraith and Jennifer Rutland.

☐ **Festival of Indonesia.** The Library, the National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution will join in a celebration, beginning this summer, of Indonesian arts and culture. The Library will offer a film series and mount two exhibits—one of maps and the other from an "extraordinary collection" of the papers of anthropologist Margaret Mead.

☐ **Area Bibliographies.** Because a bibliography for Slavic and East European Studies has encountered financial difficulties, Gifford and others are trying to create a structure whereby area bibliographies could be maintained long-term, brought online for current use and published in an attractive format for the record. Scholars and librarians share common interests in this project.

☐ **Electronic Publishing Institute.** The Library is considering whether it is the right forum for bringing together publishers, librarians, computer experts, copyright people, financial investors, research scholars and network people for a major conference to sort out "who does what" in electronic publishing.

☐ **Biographies of Congressmen.** This project would bring scholars to the Library to examine the papers of "interesting Congress folk" who have made "significant contributions to the country during the past 200 years but who are little known," Gifford said. The expectation is that biographies would be published as a result of their research. The idea for this project grew out of the Library's major 1989 "To Make All Laws" exhibition celebrating Congress's bicentennial.

American Journalist Exhibition

The exhibition "The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press" is now on view at the Library of Congress in the Madison Gallery.

The show is open to the public 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m., Monday–Friday, and 8:30 a.m.–6 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, through August 12.

Jane Collins, assistant head of the Science Reference Section, assists Michael Keller with a reference work in the reading room.

Science Is Golden For Reading Room Users

Most of the people using the Science Reading Room of the Library of Congress may not know it, but they are working in an unofficial branch office of Michael I. Keller Enterprise.

Mr. Keller makes regular use of the Science Reading Room in his role as a consultant to entrepreneurs and small businesses.

"Most entrepreneurs and inventors have a lot of enthusiasm, but don't know what is already going on in the world," Mr. Keller says. "In a proposal to the government, for example, they make the mistake of only talking about themselves and their product. But to win a contract, you have to go beyond that. You have to make comparisons, analyze other approaches. That's where the Library of Congress comes in."

Mr. Keller relies heavily on the many technical abstracting publications on the reference shelves of the Science Reading Room. He finds publications such as the *Applied Science and Technology Index* or the Japanese journal *Applied Physics* (with English summaries) invaluable in exploring what has already been accomplished in these fields.

"I had clients whose engineering team was excited about a solution they thought they had created," relates Mr. Keller. "I found the name of someone who had published in this area and when I checked at the Patent Office, he had been issued a patent for the same process six months before."

By first exploring an idea at the Library of Congress, Mr. Keller can make better use of the Patent Office.

"I wouldn't begin to run down to the Patent Office if I just had a concept. But if you have a concept, you can make use of the Library to explore it."

Mr. Keller himself was issued a patent for a control system using digital signal processing in the metal stamping industry. He found algorithms he could apply in the voice processing and speech recognition fields.

"Other people are out there who you ought to link up with," he says. "I saw that a Bell Lab scientist had written an article. He had a clever approach, so I called him up. In today's world, if you are starting up a company you don't need to have all your talent in a work environment from eight to five."

Some of that talent Mr. Keller has found in reference librarians like Jane Collins, Connie Carter, or Stephanie Marcus. "I make the effort to do the groundwork, and then take the time to get across to the reference librarians exactly what I'm looking for."

–Craig D'Ooge

Three New *Science Tracer Bullets* Published

The following publications are available free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Allergy and Asthma. ISSN 0090-5232 (TB89-7). August 1989. Compiled by Jan Ezkovich, this literature guide provides references to material in the collections of the Library on allergy and asthma, stressing particularly their treatment and control.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Municipal Solid Waste Management Recycling, Resource Recovery and Landfills. ISSN 0090-5232 (TB 89-4). December 1989. Compiled by Teresa Meikle, this literature guide provides references to material in the collections of the Library on many aspects of municipal waste management, especially recycling and incineration with resource recovery.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Earthquakes and Earthquake Engineering. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 89-8). October 1989. Compiled by John F. Buydos, this literature guide supersedes TB 74-1 and provides references to material in the collections of the Library of Congress on earthquakes, seismology, and earthquake engineering.

Washingtoniana II *(Cont. from p. 213)*

The Library's Prints and Photographs Division contains more than 15 million photographs, architectural materials, examples of popular and applied graphic art, posters and fine prints. Visual materials pertaining to architecture, design and engineering form an important segment of the items requested by the Library's patrons.

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